REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,065.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Each line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,987 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Negapatam	24
„ Vingorla	13	„ Pondicherry	25
„ Carwar	14	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	15	„ Musulipatam	28
„ Cannanore	16	„ Cocanada	29
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	31
„ Cochin	18		Jan. 1875.
„ Alleppy	18	„ False Point	1
„ Tuticorin	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	3
„ Colombo	21		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 708 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Guadur	30	„ Fao	30
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	Jan 1
„ Jask	19	„ Linga	6
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Linga	22	„ Jask	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 708 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Fead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 11th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Rutnagiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Fanjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE & OOTAMBHOY GHUNDABHAI, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Victualling Extra.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,361 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,607 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. BARODA,	1,774	400	Dec.	14th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GWALIOR,	2,775	450	„	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR,	2,609	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	450	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Susa to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer,

"KING ARTHUR,"

Lieut. Somerset Johnstone, R. N., Commander, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,500 Tons register ed, 800 Horse Power, built under Special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 1st Janua y 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has a verlent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. CANARA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CALLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3, 4 and 5 o'clock P.M., successively on the respective premises by order of Dorabjee Merwanjee Damkia the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kanojee Tookaram Malee the mortgagor, the following landed properties :—

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house called chawl of five compartments, standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Khetwady Road, being in the registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,036 and 2,172, and in those of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 66, and bounded on the east by the property of Motibai, daughter of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the west by the Khetwadi 6th Street, on the south by the Khetwadi Public Road, and on the north by the property of Motibai, daughter of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khetwady 7th Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2140, and in those of the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, and bounded on the east by the property of Leela Gungadhur, and on the west by the Khetwady 7th Street, and on the south by the property of Nikoba Khutare, and on the north by the property of Kanojee Tookaram Malee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and garden, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Khetwady 7th Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 944 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2141 and 2142, and in those of the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhicajee Ramjee, and also by the property of Ramsuten Builder, and the property of Lutchoo Khoosalee, and the property of Gunputtee Karinjker, on the west by the Khetwady 7th Street, on the south by the property of Kanojee Tookaram Malee, and on the north by the property of Gungadeen Nekhlal Purdasee.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Grey Arab Horse, height 14-2, sound and quiet, has been ridden by a Lady.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. Guyer.

Full particular will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Light-house.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major W. Niven, the same comprises rich cut bohemian glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a pair of hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, waiter, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table, in 2 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, sofa and tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, English walnutwood chiffonier, a handsome pier glass in gilt frame, firstrate harmonium, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing table, toilet and cheval glasses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolerdass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawls situate thereon lying and being on the north side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 493 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 833 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the north by the public road leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, glass and porcelainware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by Schroder, (if not previously disposed off by private contract) a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of very handsome high caste Bay carriage Horses, &c. at Some set House, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. A. Barnett, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1874.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (Win a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OR QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles,

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th December 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

6TH BRIGADE R. A. AMATEURS.

Will give a Theatrical performance in the above Theatre on SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1874, when will be produced

"BROWN THE MARTYR."

Comic Song.....by F. Williams.
Parsee Ben .....by R. Johnstone.
Clog Hornpipe .....by J. Lord.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

A GRAND OPERATIC BURLESQUE.

ENTITLED

"LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.,"

OR

"LA GRAND DOCTRESSE."

POPULAR PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0
Stalls	„ 2 0	Pit	„ 0 8

Tickets may be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle is on view.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.—The first shipment of the new season's brew has arrived, and we are now prepared to register orders.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Bass & Co.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING.

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skilfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Nabob's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and Third Class Mail Return Tickets, also Return Tickets for Horses, between any Stations, issued on and after WEDNESDAY the 16th December, will be available for return on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY the 6th January next.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1874.

JUST RECEIVED, a small quantity of MALTA GRAPES, can be had from one lb. to upwards. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also AUSTRALIAN POTATOES. Price moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or are indebted to the Estate of the late Doctor ALEXANDER VALENTINE WARD, Bombay Medical Establishment, are requested to forward the former to the Undersigned, within one month from this date, and pay any monies due at once to

EVRIN THATCHER, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 9th December 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The Government of India having APPOINTED a COMMISSION for the purpose of revising the CUSTOMS' TARIFF VALUATIONS, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce invite suggestions from Merchants respecting present valuations of articles (other than Piece Goods Proof, or Metals) which are excessive, or which, owing to fluctuation of Price or other peculiarity of the article should be specially noticed.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th December 1874.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1875.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has attached his Certificate to the Assessment books of the Fort, Colaba, Mandvi, Cumbernarry, Mazagon, Parell, Bhoolesheer, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Mahim and Camatipoora Wards.

Appeals against the Rate must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Offices, 10th December 1874.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY DOG.—A Dog followed a Gentleman to his premises. The owner can have it by paying the advertisement. Apply to "P. A. B." Prothonotary's Office.

LOST, on MONDAY EVENING in Bellasis Road, a Black and tan terrier BITCH with brass mounted red leather collar. The finder will be rewarded for bringing to "P," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes MANUFACTURED to ORDER on the shortest notice, and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, for sale and on hire, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant, 4, old Iman Bora, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.

The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL MANAGER, for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, in the Mofussil, a First-class man will be liberally paid. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to

FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGR. GIACINTO INZOLI'S FIRST EVENING CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1874.

Several distinguished Amateurs have kindly promised their services.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Chorus—March of the Men of Harlech.
Flute Solo—Grand Fantasia .....Bricialdi.
Carnevale di Venezia.
Solo Mezzo Soprano—O mio Fernando .....Donizetti.
Piano Solo—"Highland Dreams" .....Rockstro.
ntroducing "Flowers of the Forests," and "Scots wha hae."
Soprano Solo—Romanza, "Non é Ver" .....Campana.
Baritone Solo—"Colli Nativi," Romanza .....Arditi.

PART II.

Tenor Solo—"Of a the airts the win can blaw." Sinclair.
Duetto—Piano e Violino "Mose in Egitto."....Bottesini.
Soprano Solo—"Roberto, o tu che adoro".....Meyerbeer.
Piano Solo "Le Reveil du Lion." .....DeKontzki.
Mezzo Soprano Solo—"Si tu savais," Romance Helfe.
Flute Solo—Fantasia Brillante .....Verdi.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4	Unreserved Seats	Rs. 2
Family Tickets, to admit Three	10	Back Seats	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BYCULLA CLUB, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

4th December 1874.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD on December the 10th, at 5 o'clock in the CLUB ROOMS. Fourteen days NOTICE of MOTIONS must be given.

F. C. CONSTABLE,
Honorary Secretary (Acting.)

20th November 1874.

ATTENTION.—MESSRS. CUNHA and FARIA in thanking the public of the Bombay Presidency, beg to announce that they have COMMENCED their MUSICAL PROFESSION and will superintend personally over a selected band (of any number whatever) for BALLS, PARTIES, THEATRES, &c.

Apply at Messrs. PETER & SONS, Coach-builders, Girgaum, Chumey Road, No. 17, and Messrs. J. F. DE ROZARIO & Co., Kalbadevie Road, No. 36.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and also Return Tickets for HORSES, between any Stations, issued on and after SATURDAY, the 19th December, instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including, WEDNESDAY, the 6th January next.

First and Second Class Return Tickets, and Return Tickets for Horses, AVAILABLE for ONE MONTH, are also issued from the principal Stations of this Railway, to those of the East Indian; the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi; and the Madras Railways.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1874.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

NOTICE.—GENERAL FREDERICK SCHULER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FREDERICK SCHULER, late of Saint Leonards on Sea in the County of Sussex, Esquire, a General in the Royal Artillery, deceased, who died at No 63, Wimpole Street, in the County of Middlesex, on the 20th day of July 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 23rd and sealed on the 24th day of November 1874, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before FRIDAY, the 25th day of December 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay aforesaid, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will proceed over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to ANNA LEACOCK, FREDERICK SCHULER LEACOCK, and FREDERICK BROOKSBANK GARNETT, (three of the Executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 26th day of November 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.
Procters, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 „ „	3,000	6 „ „	75
7 „ „	1,000	10 „ „	50
4 „ „	500	11 „ „	40
4 „ „	250	11 „ „	30
4 „ „	200	14 „ „	20
4 „ „	150	20 „ „	10

Due Notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the Tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Members of the Executive Council, the Branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India or, the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & COMPANY, JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS.

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

HAVE REMOVED to those New and Spacious Premises, next to the National Bank, in Rampart Row.

MESSRS. HAMILTON,

In making this announcement desire to thank their esteemed Constituents and Friends for the liberal and distinguished support which they have received since the opening of their

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE report of yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market is perhaps the most discouraging we have received since February last, the continued heavy receipts at the American ports having apparently put a large crop beyond a doubt, and as a consequence the market is all sellers and no buyers, at almost any price. Reuter's message gives the tone at the close as dull and irregular, arrivals 1/16d. to 1/8d. lower, spot quotations also showing a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera and 1/8d. in Mid-Orleans, but even this fails to express the extreme depression and want of confidence in the future which private telegrams advise.

This morning's market is said to have opened with a slightly improved tendency, but the probable sales are only given at 12,000 bales against imports of 25,000, so that there is evidently no great strength; the probability being, that what is termed an improvement is only in a great measure a natural pause after the rapid and continuous decline of the past few weeks aided by yesterday's receipts being comparatively moderate. It must be remembered also that 5d. for pair Dhollera and anything under 5d. for mid-Orleans has long been looked upon by the advocates of a moderate crop as safe figures, and it is not impossible that some people may be found willing to commence operating, now that their ideas have been reached, but unless a decided change comes over the aspect of affairs, any recovery at present is not likely to be more than temporary, a continuance of the present scale of supplies warranting a considerable further decline.

The American figures are as follows:—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Tuesday's receipts.....	22,000	27,000	24,000
,, Exports to U. K.	11,000	2,000	4,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,535,000	1,261,000	1,346,000
,, Exports to U. K.	599,000	401,000	375,000

Stocks at the Ports have increased to 635,000 bales from 598,000 on Friday last.

The Manchester Piece Goods quotations continue unaltered although Reuter gives the tendency yesterday as in favour of buyers, while private advices speak of great depression, business being practicable at considerably under nominal rates. Manchester people, as a rule, are in favour of large crop estimates, but this year the feeling apparently has become a settled conviction, and it is evident that very strong arguments will be necessary to induce an altered feeling, especially with accounts from this side so unfavourable as they have been for same time back.

The General Produce markets in London yesterday were unaltered.

Consols this morning are again given at 92; French Rentes have declined to 99; Bar Silver is quoted at 57 13/16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened with a firmer feeling which increased during the day, and rates close with a partial advance of 1/16d. per rupee. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10 5/16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	Is. 10 13/16d.	,,
Credits do.	...Is. 10 15/16d.	,,
Documents do.	...Is. 11d.	,,

On Calcutta, rates continue unchanged with little or nothing doing. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unaltered values, although Calcutta quotations again come higher

The SHARE MARKET is very dull, and in Bank of Bombay's a decline of 1½ per cent. in first issue and 1 per cent. in second issue has been established. Spinning Shares are quiet with few changes.

COTTON to-day has been stagnant at irregular prices. Dealers have not been prepared to concede an equivalent of the decline in Liverpool, and Exporters are accordingly out of the market for the time being. The present state of affairs is most absurd and can scarcely last, Bombay being dearer than Liverpool, and the up-country markets again dearer than Bombay; but when the new crop begins to come in more freely we shall probably see greater pressure to do business.

FREIGHTS for ready steamers are steady at £2-8-9 to £2-10-0 but there is little doing at these rates, and in forward shipments there is virtually no change, say January loading £2-11-3, February £2 12-6 per ton.

Piece Goods, like Cotton are very depressed and except for special descriptions of goods it is almost impossible to give quotations, buyers showing no disposition to operate at anything like current rates. Stocks are quite beyond present requirements, and until we see either a marked falling off in supplies or a much larger consumption, there is little hope of any improvement.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	paid up.	Last Div. Decd.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	510
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
10,000	200	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
44,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
40,000	225	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	40 p.c.	Alkot Co. Karachee	860
50	...	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	150
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
1000	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	500
200	2,500	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,400
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New	350
350	1,000	1,000	35 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	..	175p.c.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	700p.c.	Dolaba Press Co.	4,200
374	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	1,000
150	2,000	all	200p.c.	Elphinstone Press Co.	4,300
200	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	350
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Fremel Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,480	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	320	60 p.c.	Kotamal Press & G. Co.	430
900	2,000	800	....	Kimji Press Mazul Co. ..	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
120	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Samoon's Press Co.	1,040
200	800	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
110	1,500	1,350	Rs. 90	Victoria Press, Madras..	730
100	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	525

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	150 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,610
500	2,500	all	200 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,200
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
100	1,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay United	1,300
1,600	150	120	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,500	1,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,650
1,000	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,205
1,000	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,545
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,260
710	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,370
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,260
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,205
250	1,000	500	60 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
1,700	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,385
900	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,345
4,000	625	all	340 p.c.	Oriental	805
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
600	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,450
900	1,000	250	34 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,200
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,350
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	12-2-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	290
.....	£20	10-17-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4-17-6	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£18	18-15-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,755
1,000	50	all	40 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	...	300	80 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	125
2,250	400	300	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld..	100
4,000	...	all	3 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	20
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Prescher & Co	375
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'datn		
.....	90	19	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	250	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 8th December 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	40,758 0 0
Merchandize	54,399 0 0
Telegraph	581 0 0
Total Rs.....	95,738 0 0

Corresponding week in December 1873.
Open 411¾ Miles.

Coaching	50,006 0 0
Merchandize	55,734 0 0
Earth Trains	683 0 0
Electric Telegraph	546 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,06,969 0 0
Decrease Rs.....	11,231 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GIBSON CRAIG, 927 tons, Captain John Ruthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (November 9th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Browne and Co.

THE S.S. HECTOR, 1,533 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (October 26th) calling at Port Said and Suez via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,744 tons coals, and 9 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Hector (s)	Rose	Cardiff, Oct 26.
	Gibson Craig	Ruthen	Moulmein, Nov 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Raffaele (s)	Nacuda	Coast & Cutch.
	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool, via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coromandle, to Liverpool.
Ship Mindora, to M. Coast and Calcutta.
Barque King Accar, to Mauritius.
Barque Lima, to New York.
Brig Amizade, to Diew.
Schooner Goolawar, to Damaun.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
4	Baghdad (s)	Bellwood	Moumein, Nov 26.
	Clyde	Teasdel	London, Aug 12.
	Lady Lawrence	Clark	London, Aug 17.
	Russia	Jones	Plymouth, Aug 17.
5	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbaly, Dec 5.
	Lottie Warren	Cawsey	Liverpool, July 15.
	Wiltshire	Davison	Liverpool, Aug 8.
	Coringa	Josselyn	Boston, Aug 6.
	Dunloe	Burns	Liverpool, Aug 5.

Dec.	DEPARTURES.		
4	Surat (s)	.....	.....
	Gaspee	.....	.....
5	Ava (s)	.....	.....
	D. of Sutherland (s).	.....	.....
	Curlew (s)	.....	.....
	Dacca (s)	.....	.....
	Essex	.....	.....
	Maiden Queen	.....	.....
	Aphrodite	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LONDON.

Ava s, 25 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrjee.
Gwalior s, 2 cases saffron, L Narion and Co; 2 cases saffron, A Kunkler & Co.
Gresham s, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Rajpoot, 25 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Kingstone, 50 barrels coal tar, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 9 cases acid, Cawasjee Manockjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario s, 36 casks fire clay, and 6,000 fire bricks, Rogers & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Esperance, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Woodburn s, 400 bags wheat, Hajee Allarakhia Hajee Essac; 71 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co; 8 bales cotton, Campbell-Mitchell & Co.
J C Stevenson s, 153 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Vulubdass.
Bellona s, 102 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 37 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsch & Co.
Gwalior s, 153 packages myrabollams, Jaitha Purootum.
Strathclyde s, 25 bales wool, Cooverjee Bhoomsey; 100 bales cotton, Gunesbhoss Thackerdas; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Emblehope s, 35 bales cotton, Cullianjee Muddonjee: 173 bales cotton, Savaram Khoosalchund; 7 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 35 bales wool, Dowjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s, 12 cases chcroots, and 2 cases cardamoms, P and O Co; 109 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales hides, G R Purvis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 300 bags coffee, P & O. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Borrowdale s, 200 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE services of Lieut. W Coles, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CONDUCTOR S. BRIERLEY, of the Bombay Miscellaneous list, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN A. F. STEWART, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

COLONEL THACKER, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing from the date of the retirement of Colonel W. E. Macleod.

CAPTAIN C. S. PRATT, Bengal Staff Corps, and Conductor T. Heathcote, of the Bengal Ordnance Department, are allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 7.

Jopp, Captain, Bombay late 106th Light Infantry, now Public Works Dept., on leave, from England.

DECEMBER 8.

Cafe, Colonel, Bengal Assistant Adjt. Genl., Sirhind Division, on medical certificate, from ——.
Johnson, Surg., Madras 35th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 9.

Marriote, Captain, Bengal Comst. Dept., to join, to Lucknow.
Grierson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
Rawlinson, Lieut., Madras S aff Corps, to join, to Secunderabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 1st Decr. 1874.

Maj G F M Phillips, R I S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Allahabad to Fyzabad for general duty.
Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, the following alteration is made in the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots in England, published in G O C C 29th July 1874:—
The name of Capt J de S Isaacson, 2-1st Foot, to be substituted for that of Capt G G Stewart.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt G Philips, 4th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the regimental depot.
This officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.
The following appointments of medical officers to the Duffla Field Force have been made:—
Surgn J Wilson, M D, offg Garrison Surgn, Chunar, to do duty with the force.
Surgn W N Keefer, 20th N I, to medical charge of the Coolie Corps.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Lt H A—Maj A H Lindsay, (A Batty, F Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Elding Master J B Sampson, (F Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
4th Hussars—First class Vety Surgn H Sewell, to England, per trooship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
R A—Capt F B Roberts, (F Batty 19th Bgde,) to Calcutta, from the 16th Nov to the 16th Dec, to appear before a medical board.
Lieut J W Yerbury, (No 2 Batty 6th Bgde,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
1st Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut H Gardner, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving battalion, to appear before a medical board.
6th Foot, (1st Batn)—Brev Maj and Local Col D Hastings, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.
Capt J B Hopkins, to Lahore, from the 22nd Nov to the 22nd Dec, on private affairs.
34th Foot—Lieut F S Allen, to Bombay, from the 26th Nov to the 26th Dec, to appear before a medical board.
79th Foot—Lieut and Local Capt E Pearson, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Rifle Bgde, (4th Batn) Capt FitzRoy Stephen, from the 27th Nov to the, 5th Dec, to visit the Volunteer Camp of Instruction at Jumaulpore.
Paymaster G R Noseley, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving battalion, to appear before a medical board.
Staff Corps—Col C Irvine, (2nd in Cond 27th N I,) from the 11th to the 31st Dec, preparatory to retirement.
Lieut T F Stillwell, to Calcutta, from the 19th Nov 1874 to the 18th March 1875, on medical certificate.
Madras Infantry—Col C P Y Triscott, (Comdt 20th M N I,) to Bombay, from the 12th Nov to the 11th Dec, to appear before a medical board.

HIGH COURT—10TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

48 & 186-73—Crawford and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

584-74—Cresigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v Damodhur Jewraz and another.

FOR INVESTIGATION.

19-74—Mr Fletcher—Umersey Bhugwan v Camulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thackerdas.

LONG CAUSES.

880-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Soguncund Sewdass and another v Moolchund Joharimull—P Kawasjee.
896-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum—M M Munshi.
545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sutram v Hurjee Hussraj and others—Shamrao Pandoorng and Tyabjee and Sayani.
496-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Monrojee.
130-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Bovey.

MR. A. MENIST respectfully announces the return of his Assistant, Mr. Betts, to Bombay. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of
MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.
And during his present stay in Bombay may be consulted at his rooms, 103, 105, Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP in WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY the 11th instant. Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

Government House, Parell, 7th December 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAMSDEN—December 8th, at Egutpoora, the wife of Mr. John Ramsden, C. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLEESON—December 5th, the wife of Mr. Alfred George Gleeson, of H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter.
VIBART—December 4th, at Umballa, the wife of Major E. Vibart, 15th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONNEW—ADLEY—December 5th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. S. B Taylor, M.A., Charles Mowbray, eldest son of the late C. J. Connew, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. W. Adley.
NESBITT—BRADFORD—December 4th, at Trinity Church, Jounpore, by the Rev. D. Hubbard, H K. Nesbitt, Esq., District Engineer, Provincial Public Works, to Margaret Ellen, eldest daughter of Major General E. Bradford, Retired List.

DEATH.

RAWLINS—December 4th, at Nynee, of diphtheria, Thomas Hamilton, the only son of T. W. Rawlins, Esq., C. S.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

IN the inhabitants of Bombay continue through life to direct as much of their attention heavenwards as they did yesterday morning, they will probably die very exemplary people. We suppose that every available human eye was called into service to observe the transit of Venus about which there has been such a great deal of curiosity and subdued excitement. We can also imagine that the remarks of the multitude were very much alike, and to the effect that really the spectacle was not such a wonderful one as they had anticipated. They had expected to see something much more astounding. They had risen before daybreak and watched with anxiety for the first appearance of the sun above the horizon. When the monarch of the dawn appeared, the veil of mist which he commonly wears in the early morning during the Bombay cold season was a subject of regret; for it was naturally supposed that on this occasion he had shared it with Venus, and that under its protection she would pass away out of sight. The sun soon stood out, however, in all his naked glory, and shortly before seven the spectators drew forth their coloured glasses, or set agoing various cunning devices, to see Venus as she shook hands with him for the first time for a hundred years. If she looked down, she probably saw and wondered at some millions of microscopic doubled-up-figures straining their eyes in her direction. But if she made this discovery, she did not do anything very extraordinary to justify the attention she was attracting, and the majority before alluded to probably said so. She simply appeared as a tiny black spot low down on the left edge of the brilliant disc, and mounted upwards on the same side until she passed over the rim, and, disappearing in the ether, pursued her accustomed journey among the stars in invisibility.

Though to many the transit of Venus simply meant a dark speck on the sun which they would not have noticed if special attention had not been called to it, just as to honest Peter Bell

> "A primrose by the river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him
> And nothing more,"

yet to more thoughtful minds the spectacle must have been one of deep suggestiveness. It is something gained to be reminded that the solar and planetary system is not something vast which has been launched upon space without design or order. Looking at the starlit heavens, one is apt to suppose that the innumerable particles in the glittering mass are governed by no particular laws. Their motions are so imperceptible that they appear to have been fixed in one place from the beginning, there to abide until some mighty change removes them. The eye of the astronomer, however, sees further. He knows that every star and planet is governed by laws which regulate its motions, and that these motions are performed within such precise limits as to time and space, that they could all be accurately calculated by man if the limits of human vision did not interpose an obstacle. Each star may be surrounded by its own satellites and have its own "milky way;" each member of the galaxy may in turn have its nebulæ towards which to gaze in wonderment; in truth, it is impossible for the imagination of man to comprehend the number of worlds and systems which exist between us and the boundaries of space. Philosophers have felt awed by the conviction of the perfection and vastness of the universe forced upon them by the revelation that if they had instruments strong enough they would discover star after star beyond the furthest ray of light which science has yet been able to reveal. But at the same time that this apprehension of the immensity of the universe fills their soul with admiration, they cannot forget to believe that the infinity of systems must be governed by the most beautiful and perfect laws of order. It is reasonable to come to this conclusion, for man knows the motions of all the members of the stellar system with which he is intimately acquainted. Comets when they emerge from the unknown and appear within our sight do not take us by surprise, for our wise men knew that they were coming; and even Venus, when she is estranged from the sun for a hundred years, has the time of her meeting with that distinguished luminary foretold to the fraction of a minute. Two things are thus made conspicuous—the ingenuity of man and the beautiful construction of the mighty universe, but the latter must ever leave the stronger impression upon the mind.

We are glad that the weather was exceedingly favourable for witnessing the phenomenon in Bombay, for although the dawn was hazy, the heavens were clear before the first contact took place. The telegram which appears elsewhere gives us good reason to believe that the weather was favourable in Central India. We hope that the expeditions which are scattered over the world were equally fortunate in their opportunities for making trustworthy observations. It is to be hoped also that the numerous methods employed by the representatives of various nations to observe Venus and her movements upon this occasion will bring out the same results, or nearly so, because great differences in these will destroy the hope of a true and incontrovertible determination of the solar parallax being obtained. There are half a dozen plans at least for finding the earth's distance from the sun, through the determination of the solar parallax, but none of them is considered more trustworthy than the transit of Venus; and if accurate results are obtained of the experiments tried yesterday morning all over the world, science will be crowned with the knowledge that our distance from the sun has been discovered as closely as human ingenuity can do so. According to the observations of navigators in the last century, the earth is 95 millions of miles from the sun; later investigations have demonstrated that the number is nearer 92 millions; but all doubt upon the subject will probably be set at rest within a short time, when the nations of the earth meet in friendly conference and compare notes about one of the most remarkable celestial phenomena of the age. The rareness of transits of Venus justifies the great precautions which have been taken by England, France, Germany, Italy, and America, to secure accurate observations upon the present occasion; and perhaps the popular mind will be disposed to value the spectacle more highly than it is disposed to do when it considers that though many men now living may see the next transit of the Queen of the stars, yet, unless the next century restores the age of man to its ante-diluvian dimensions, no one who saw yesterday's transit can possibly see it a third time. Venus is jealous of her appearance, and it would be unreasonable to expect her to abandon her radiant habit often, and consent to appear as a small black speck on the cheek of the sun.

THE mischievous influence of a false *esprit de corps* in stamping out all originality and honest courage from the members of a large organization was never illustrated more strikingly than in the tame uniformity which characterizes the literature of the Resettlement Reports of the officers of the Revenue Survey department. The unconnected details, the loud self-glorifications, and the false colourings which distinguish the first Indapore Report of Colonel Francis have been imitated and exaggerated by his successors, and with the exception of Mr. Shaw Stewart, there is not a single officer of that department or of the Revenue Service who ventured till very lately to question the correctness of the figured statements and the legitimacy of the conclusions based upon them. The charm, however, has been rudely broken, but not till the higher authorities had been landed upon the verge of the insidious shoals of a ruinous policy, which threatened to rob us of our highest prestige and noblest strength. Colonel Francis wrote his Resettlement Report in 1867, at a time when it was by no means unreasonable to hope that the high prices of the previous decade would continue unchanged. Even then we ventured to state that all the extraneous causes which had chiefly brought on the rise in prices had ceased to operate, that the American war had closed, and with it the demand for Indian cotton had resumed its normal level; that the great Railway works had been completed; that the payment on account of the Home charges had to be made in cash; that the Government of India had ceased to sanction extravagant grants for public works; and that, as a consequence, the high prices would not be sustained. All our worst anticipations on this head have been realized by the actual current of events, but the fact of a serious fall of prices was not till the other day recognized by the officers of the Survey department, who, with unshaken fidelity to their leader, continue to harp upon the old string and spoke as hopefully of the future as if nothing had happened in the interval to falsify their anticipations. The superior authorities who professed to review these Reports of the settlement officers re-echoed their watchwords, and for a time it seemed as if truth would be drowned amidst the shibboleth of falsehood which passed from lip to lip. It was with great difficulty, and not until the evil had attained dangerous proportions, that the conviction at last dawned upon the authorities that "it was not probable "that the high prices which ruled during the "last decade of the original settlements would "be maintained." This confession of error has upset the very foundation of the policy on which the revision rates were justified in these Settlement Reports, and the truth of which was implicitly received without question by every official in the country. Akin to this fallacious belief of a continuance of high prices is another belief which does not seem to have yet lost its hold upon the authorities; we allude to the signs and indications of apparent prosperity upon which the Settlement Reports enlarge with grateful eloquence. We shall not be guilty of exaggerating this weakness of the official mind if we state it to be a part of the gospel which they learn to lisp from their very entrance into the service, that the agricultural classes are, on the whole, more prosperous, well to do, and comfortable now than they were when the districts were first settled. In one sense such a conclusion is not far from the truth, but it has to be understood with many limitations and qualifications which greatly reduce its force for good, and disclose a most critical state of things which furnishes more cogent reasons for anxiety as to the future, than for any self-glorifying congratulations upon the beneficent results of our rule in the past. As we understand it, the agricultural population in the settled districts has increased surprisingly during the last thirty years, but the increase of population has been greatly in excess of the increase of their agricultural and moveable wealth, and that, man for man, they are more wretched and distressed now than they had reason to be in the early years of the first settlement. Moreover, during the last thirty years, the agricultural population had a great store of waste lands to fall back upon, which resource will fail them in the years to come, as all the available waste land in most of the settled districts has been brought under cultivation. This circumstance of an increasing population without a corresponding increase of their wealth, and the total exhaustion of the supply of waste land taken along with the fact of falling prices and an increasing drain upon the country, present altogether a very gloomy prospect for the future of the agricultural prosperity of the people. We shall furnish in this issue materials collected for the most part from the settlement reports in illustration of the critical future which threatens us prospectively. Taking the Madhi district first, its settlement report contains the following statement, summarizing in a convenient form the statistics of population, cattle, agricultural implements, and carts, &c., in the years 1839 and 1868, being respectively the first years of the introduction of the old and the new settlements.

	1839-40.	1868-69.	Percentage Inc. or Dec.
Inhabitants	64,195	80,676	26 c/o increase
Farm bullocks ...	24,793	28,499	15 ,, ditto
Other cattle	65,345	59,193	11 ,, decrease
Carts	435	1,323	204 ,, increase
Ploughs	1,758	2,422	38 ,, ditto

These figures are cited in the report with a view to illustrate the beneficent effects of the settlement, and to a certain extent if they are looked at superficially they support such a favourable view. Taking the absolute totals only into view it is of course a very gratifying sign that the talooka should support 16,500 inhabitants more than the number which thrived thirty years before. Mere increase in population, however, without a corresponding increase in their means and comforts, is not an unmixed good, and in one view is a very dangerous symptom. The farm bullocks and other cattle constitute the main ingredients of the wealth of the agricultural classes. Taking the two figures together we have the ominous fact staring us in the face, that the total wealth of cattle which was 91,000 in 1840 has diminished by 3,000 head of cattle after thirty years of quiet rule and moderate assessment. This absolute diminution must be taken along with the 25 per cent. increase in population, and the gloomy conclusion cannot be shut out of view that, if these figures may be trusted, the ryots of this talooka are absolutely and relatively worse off now than they were thirty years ago. The increase in carts is a hopeful sign, but the progress of railway works must tell in future, and this increase will not be sustained. The increase in farm bullocks and ploughs cannot furnish any ground for hope, because this increase has been occasioned by the fact that during the last thirty years 40,000 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. This resource of practically unlimited waste land cannot avail us for our increase in population during the next thirty years, for all the waste land has been already brought into cultivation. An increasing population with diminished wealth and without the resource of waste lands cannot possibly hope to maintain themselves in unstinted comfort upon purely agricultural pursuits. The Malthusian evil of over-population will have sooner or later to be faced in these settled districts, and though the ultimate limits may not have been reached, the tendencies of things are manifest enough and cannot be ignored. If this gloomy prospect threatens one talooka out of many it would not justify any anxiety on this head, but the worst feature of the times is, that the story of Madhe is not the exception but the rule. To take Indapoor, for example: we find that while the number of inhabitants in the settled villages of the talooka was 40,000 in 1835 it had risen to nearly 53,000, or an increase of 31 per cent. in thirty years. The number of farm bullocks and other cattle constituting the chief ingredients of the agricultural wealth of the people was 44,675 in 1835, and has risen to 45,539 only in 1865, or barely an increase of one per cent. In fact, as in Madhe, the other cattle had absolutely decreased 9 per cent. in thirty years.

In other words, while the population increased at the rate of one per cent. every year, the moveable wealth, or at least the most representative portion of it, increased only one per cent. in thirty years. This disproportionate increase of population without a corresponding increase of wealth is accounted for by the fact that during the period of the thirty years of the first settlement as many as 72,000 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. This resource cannot bestead us in the course of the next thirty years, at least not with the same unstinted abundance as before. At no great distance of time we must be prepared to face the evil in this talooka also of a population growing faster than the land available for their subsistence, and in consequence cruelly decimated, unless indeed some provident measure of a liberal state policy relieves the pressure upon the land. Meanwhile, the fact remains unquestioned that the present generation of Ryots in Indapoor have collectively one third less wealth than their immediate ancestors had.

This critical condition of things obtains to a certain extent in the other talookas also. The increase of population, as a rule, is far in excess of the absolute and proportionate increase of their agricultural wealth. In the 56 villages of the Bhimthadi which were first settled in 1870 the increase of population was 40 per cent., while the increase of farm-bullocks and other cattle was only 9 per cent. In the Sholapore talooka, the increase of inhabitants was 50 per cent. during the period of the settlement, while the increase of farm-bullocks, cattle, sheep, and horses was only 12 per cent. In the Haveli talooka the increase of population was 42 per cent., while the increase of cattle of all kinds including farm-bullocks was 13 per cent. The increase of houses in the same talooka was only 7 per cent. In other words, the increased population housed itself in the same old patrimonial abodes, dividing them into smaller and smaller portions, like so many moles burrowing in the holes beneath the earth. In the 39 villages of Bhimthadi talooka which were resettled in 1873, the increase of population is shown to be 43

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE OBSERVATION OF THE TRANSIT OF VENUS AT INDORE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

INDORE, 9TH DECEMBER.

The transit of Venus was beautifully observed here. The interval from the commencement to the end of the apparent contact of the planet with the sun was four hours thirty-seven minutes, thirty-two seconds. The interval between the two internal contacts was three hours, forty-two minutes, fifty-six seconds.

No black drop appeared.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

MADRAS, 19TH DECEMBER.

Satisfactory observations of the transit of Venus were almost impossible, the endeavours being frustrated by cloudy weather.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 8TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and irregular. Arrivals 1/16 to ⅛ lower.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5d.

The Manchester Market has been in favour of buyers.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11½
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	92⅝.
Bar Silver	57½

MR. JOHANN SMIDT, Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his Office.

BARRACK Serjeants will in future be entitled to draw rations of bread and meat from Government contractors on demand, and on payment of the cost thereof.

HER Majesty's Government has sanctioned the allotment in future of eight annuities every year to the Bengal Medical Service, instead of, as at present, seven and eight in alternate years.

THE *Graphic*, received by the last mail, contains an excellent portrait of the late Hou'ble Narayen Vasudeo. It would be recognized, at a glance, by any one who had once seen him.

IT may be useful to many in this country to know that a French savant, M. A. Flamant, announces that a few bundles of raw hemp kept in a granary will completely get rid of weevils.

YESTERDAY morning, Mr. Souter the Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ally the renowned Bombay detective officer, and one or two other belonging to the Bombay Police, left for Baroda on special duty.

THE troops now assembled at Umballa fall in at 10 a.m. for their manœuvres instead of at the unseasonable hour preceding daybreak, as usual. Umballa, be it known, at this season of the year is piercingly cold in the early morning, and even throughout the day one can walk about freely: in fact, if in a shady spot the pace would be gladly quickened to increase the circulation.

How much the Goa Government is becoming alive to the danger the inhabitants are exposed to from robbers may be seen from an official intimation which has been given to the several local authorities at Novas Conquistas not to fire, after sun-set, any shot, cracker, or bonfire: these explosive instruments being used only as a means to call for help in case of an attack from marauders.

WE read that Mr. H. G. Keene, C.S., Judge of Agra, who is the author of two very useful handbooks, the one on Delhi and the other on Agra, purposes publishing a series of similar guides to all stations of interest in Upper India, the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab. Such books are much sought after, in these days of travel, and now that India is getting to be the resort of the tourist they will be in greater request than ever.

THE *Englishman*'s weekly writer says:—The Corinthian Theatrical Company are at their work, and are performing to crowded houses. Indeed, the result bids fair to be so profitable that we may hope for a really first-rate company next year. That, the present company certainly are not; but they are better than anything of the kind we have yet had in Calcutta, and quite as good as could be expected in the present experimental stage of the enterprise.

IMPORTANT or not, as readers prefer to accept it, the *Pioneer* observes, the fact is one of some significance, that while Political Agents are agreed that any one of their interesting charges, whether Mahratta, Mahomedan, or anything else, could declare explicitly whether the prisoner at Cawnpore is "the Nana" or not, not one of them has come forward with any information to assist us. Scindia's adventure—a hazardous one by the way—is a startling exception; but Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Daniell alone know whether the singularity of His Highness is a matter for congratulation or not.

FROM the military estimates for the German Army for 1875, we see that the total expenditure for the year is to be £16,023,500, being an increase of £2,580,000 over the expenditure of the current year. This increase, moreover, is said not to be due to any exceptional causes, but to represent the sum which the army will cost the nation annually in future. The total strength of the embodied army is put down at 401,569, composed of 17,221 officers, 48,086 non-commissioned officers, 327,898 privates, and the balance composed of under-paymasters, landsmen, operatives, and hospital-attendants.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear from Peshawur that native opinion on the frontier is curiously unanimous in sanctioning the treacherous behaviour of the Ameer towards Yakoob Khan. The feeling appears to be that the chance of a civil war has been removed, and that the less said the better as to the means by which that result has been achieved. It is not to be expected that natives on this frontier will look at such matters from our point of view when they have all their lives been hearing of similar acts of treachery, and seeing them attended with success. In Affghanistan, whatever may be *thought* by Yakoob's partizans, there seems to be no prospect of resistance on his behalf. News, however, has yet to be received of the actual occupation of Herat by the Ameer's troops, though no difficulties appear to be anticipated.

THE *Englishman* is informed that an order for two of the largest hawsers ever made in India has just been completed by Messrs. Ahmuty and Co., of Calcutta, for the Government Dockyard. These hawsers are 18 inches in circumference, and aggregate 260 fathoms (equal to 520 yards) in length. This order has been successfully executed by the firm at their rope-works at Shalimar; and we see from an extract from an English paper before us that the manufacturing of ropes of even a less size than those under notice is considered worthy of notice in England. The making of these heavy hawsers is said to have excited a good deal of interest among the captains of vessels lying in the Hooghly, many of whom were present in the rope-manufactory to see a sight well worth looking at, and seldom witnessed, even in the largest rope-works in England.

THE *Pioneer*'s Agra correspondent in announcing the arrival of the 26th Cameronians at that station on the line of march, from Morar tells us that the Polo team of that regiment encountered "the station," and beat their opponents by seven goals to nothing: this hollow defeat by a team, only one of whom had his own pony, is mainly attributable to the way in which the victors played together; the brilliant "runs" of Hughes, the judgment of Winter, the goal-keeping of Railston being conspicuous, and last, but not least, the ubiquitous play of Jameson, on whose pony, by the way, a saddle seemed a superfluous piece of furniture, and who, here, there and everywhere, always "on the ball," was not to be denied. On the losing side, Brind and Worsley played well, but the station was palpably overmatched. A cricket match, Agra *vs.* Visitors, a racket tournament and a pigeon sweep are on the programme for next week.

THE *Englishman* publishes a table showing the quantity of rice, paddy, wheat, grain and other food-grains exported from Bengal from the 1st October 1872 to the 30th September 1873, and also for the same months of 1873-74, from which it appears that, notwithstanding that no prohibition was placed upon exports, there was still a large decrease in the quantity exported of all kinds of grain excepting only wheat, of which there was an excess of 509 tons. The following are the totals for the year 1873-74 and 1872-73 respectively. Table rice 31,639 tons and 66,832 tons: common rice 177,390 tons and 332,802 tons; paddy 8,326 tons and 11,078 tons: gram 8,163 tons and 12,239 tons: other grains 14,500 tons and 14,813 tons. The total quantity of all grains exported in both years was respectively 453,702 tons and 264,456 tons: showing a total decrease of nearly two hundred thousand tons. Lord Northbrook's policy of non-intervention would seem to be fairly borne out by these facts, which are both interesting and instructive.

AMONGST other animals that have been acclimatized in Australia the hare seems to have proved more than a success, and the increase has been something wonderful. This is accounted for by the extraordinary fecundity which the animal appears to have acquired in that country. In England it is rare that a hare produces more than two leverets, but there the litters are far more numerous. A gentlemen (says the *Bendigo Independent*), upon whose word we can implicitly rely, informed us that while engaged in burning logs at Eechester he noticed that a hollow one, which he had piled upon the fire, bore marks of being, or having been, the abiding place of some four-footed beast, and his suspicions were verified when he heard a decided squeak issue from the interior of the log. It was too late then, however, to save the life of the unfortunate inhabitants of the timber, and all he could do was to arm himself with a stick, and prepare to give the *coup-de-grace* to the animal when it presented itself. Presently out hopped a fine hare through the flames, and fell dead at the outer edge of the fire. It was found to have no less than nine leverets.

WHAT a contrast does not the following offer to the melancholy and deserted state of our own Bandstand and its precincts at the present time:—We do not remember, says the *Englishman*, ever seeing the Eden Gardens so crowded as they were on Saturday evening. There was a double attraction to account for this. The deservedly popular Band of the Buffs, has been out of Calcutta for some weeks, and on Saturday played in the gardens for the first time since its return. The programme was an excellent one, and the selection from *La Forza del Destino* was specially well played. The Band has greatly improved since the regiment arrived in Calcutta. The other attraction on Saturday was the last appearance of Colonel Hamish Macdonald's Deoli piper who with his gallant master left Calcutta on Saturday night. This boy has been an object of much curiosity since his arrival in Calcutta, and, thanks to the courtesy of Colonel Macdonald, those of the public who like the wild music of the 'pipes,' have had an opportunity of hearing how well that ancient instrument can be played by a native. The Deoli boy 'skirls' well, and his performance on Saturday caused much interest.

THE admirers of Daniel O'Connell, having recollected that it is nearly a hundred year ago since he was born, have prepared a draft manifesto, to be circulated by and throughout the world, calling for universal and simultaneous action in honour of the centenary of the Liberator's birth. The *Times* makes some severe comments upon the proposition and points out that as O'Connell was essentially an agitator, the present demonstration will make more impossible the thorough sympathy between Englishmen and Irishmen which is so much desired and needed at the present moment. The *Times* says:—"We admit the one great work of O'Connell's life; his energy compelled the English Government to emancipate the Catholics; but when we ask what he did from 1829 to his death, and what policy he advocated for the removal of the special difficulties of the inhabitants of Ireland, we find no satisfactory answer to our inquiries. It is undeniable that he did nothing in Ireland itself except to excite and foment a feeling which at last broke out into the rebellion from which he himself shrank. He separated the inhabitants of the two Islands when he had the opportunity of bringing them closer together, and he wasted in mischievous agitation the years in which he might have pressed home upon the Legislature the practical evils under which his countrymen suffered." This warning, we imagine, will not have the result of the movement being abandoned, for Irish enthusiasts are singularly headstrong.

WHY WE DO NOT GET GOOD MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I said that the scanty supply of good and sound cattles *went* allow the butchers to give continual good meat on account of lean animals only being brought in. Now it is to find out the means to help butchers to have better beasts so as to enable them to give us better meat, and at a reasonable rate. You will, however, see the numerous difficulties in the way.

Horned animals brought in the market, and such only, supposed by sellers to be good for food, are generally half cripple beasts, worn out by time and hard work, rejected from their owners as unfit for work of any kind. Those animals are brought to the market in two ways: by rail and road. While in transit by Rails some taking 3, 4, and 5 days to reach Bandora, what do they eat? Have you ever seen those poor brutes on the last trip in waggons? About those coming to market by common roads, they have to travel 300 to 400 miles most of them, they, sometimes, above the Ghauts get now and then a green bough to feed upon; but once in the "Konkan" after December what do they get? nothing but sticks on their ribs to urge them on. After all what is the fate of those animals when they arrive in Bandora? They are made to stand in the sun, days after days, until they are sold; you can see them being driven in herds of 100 or 200 at a time on the out-skirts of Bandora about 2 miles off upon barren ground where crop here and there rocks saturated with salt, and there you see the poor brutes licking those stones all the time. Some stand it until they are sold and passed for the slaughter house, and some die on those places through mere exhaustion.

The slaughtering of cows, goats, or sheep in pregnancy was a great abuse; as it has been detected, it is to be hoped such shocking act will never be repeated. And therefore will say nothing more on that.

Now about sheep and goats coming from 200 miles to 400 miles by rails in the market. Those in their native country where they are bought are not even fit for food, what can you expect from them after 5 or 6 days' journey? Have you ever seen them giving their ticket at Coorla? From there they are driven to Bandora side, they are made also to wait for purchasers days after days, to keep them alive they are driven to those barren places across the line opposite the station, and there left to themselves to lick the few rocks and salt saturated ground to get an appetite! A friend of mine some time ago asked me to propose to their owners to supply each animal with a pair of green spectacles (as it is done in Aden) to allow the poor brutes to live a little longer on deceit! Now, Mr. Editor, with such "Matiere premiere," what produce can you expect? Let the *Englishman* have a joke at us, he has always been funny and fond of cracking jokes, when he is safe; if Calcutta had the same sort of country round it like Bombay has, he would not be so cocky I assure you.

About the Co-operative Society to supply meat, it would certainly be a good thing; but it will require great many more things than to start a provision store shop. I intend giving you some instances which have occurred to my own knowledge about this sort of meat-club proposed, as I have been member of several in India, and Bombay is the worst place for it, I think. I shall, however, be glad to give in my next my poor opinion of what is the best to do to get good meat, and I am sure my suggestion will not altogether be rejected.

D. R.

Bandora, 8th December.

*** We prefer the writer's style in this letter, which, however, seems to contain some useful hints.—ED. *B. G.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, 7TH DECEMBER.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

I HAVE much pleasure in sending you for the information of your readers some items of local intelligence. On Saturday last at about 3-15 P.M. Mr. Grant Duff proceeded in company with the city Magistrate and other important European officials to the city residence of Sett Premsbhai Hemabhai, a Hindoo aristocrat who was honoured, a short time ago, with a seat in the Legislative Council at Bombay, and was once the leading Banker of the Province. There he met with a cordial reception and was introduced to certain wealthy members of the Nugger Sett family. Some costly Asiatic jewelle with which our high born native ladies are in the habit of adorning their forms were displayed in an inner chamber for private inspection. I have no doubt that Mr. Grant Duff saw much in the shape of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c. to gratify European curiosity. Men who have risen to elevated positions in the commercial world by unlocking the golden gates of wealth are compelled, by a time-honoured custom, to expend large sums of money in providing their wives and the female members of their families with costly jewellery. A virtuous and intelligent native lady who has had the benefit of a liberal education expressed a wish to see Mr. Grant Duff, but is deterred from doing so by a cruel custom. She is desirous of laying a prayer at the foot of the throne of her beloved Queen to the effect that early marriages might, by legislative enactment, be disallowed. The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone tells us in his "History of India" that the Mahomedan Emperor Akbar forbade marriages before the age of puberty. The lady I refer to is at a loss to know why a good and enlightened Government like ours will not take the matter into consideration. Perhaps there is no country where premature and ill considered mariage is so much the rule as India. In this country it is productive of manifold inconvenience and demoralization. Early betrothments are indeed a fruitful source of national deterioration. The poor Hindoo female is a mere animal and drudge. Something ought to be done to raise her from her degraded position.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

I have been credibly informed that Dr. Turner will soon retire from Medical Service, and that there is every likelihood that Dr. Wyllie, will be confirmed in the situation of Deputy Surgeon-General of Hospitals N. D. A. Dr. Johnson is now Acting for the last named officer, as Civil Surgeon, and has been in the city about 8 months. He has won golden opinions, and the native community cannot relish the idea of being deprived of the services of a tender hearted compassionate man. A petition has, in consequence, been framed, signed, and despatched to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse praying for the confirmation of Dr. Johnson as Civil Surgeon.

RAJCOTE, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE COMING RACES.

GREAT preparations are being made, first, for the Races, which commence on the 22nd, and next for the visit of H. E. the Governor. H. H. Aga Khan enters six horses, and the "Confederates" about that number also. The Takore Saheb of Palitana, the Rajcote Chief, "Mr. Cave," and others have also entered horses, so that horse flesh this season musters rather strong.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE'S VISIT.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been contributed for expenses connected with the reception of Sir Philip Wodehouse, and as the management is to be under Colonel Law, the money will be well laid out, not only in beautifying the place, but in pyrotechnic and other displays. Chiefs from class 1 to 5 have been invited to meet His Excellency, whose object in visiting the Province is not so much for display, as to become acquainted with them and establish a friendly feeling between the rulers and their feudatories.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One or two of your contemporaries have lately written hard things regarding Captain Phillips, the Officer in charge of the Gondul State; but from what I hear, it is not at all likely he will be removed from an appointment which he so creditably fills. I think, however, that if one or two native subordinates in whom he places, it is said, unlimited confidence, be removed or their influence diminished, it would be beneficial for the public interests, and for that gentleman also.

The sudden removal of Col. Phayre from his post at Baroda, is the topic of conversation among all classes, chiefly, Durbarress, and the firm action taken by Lord Northbrook is very much applauded.

AGRA RACES.

PONY STAKES.

Vlacka took the lead at the start and kept it the whole way, winning easily by two lengths. Time 1m. ½s.

Mr Collin's	be b p Vlacka	1
Captain Grant's	br w p Quicksilver	2
Mr Collin's	g p Grey Warrior	3
Mr S's	g p Kitty	4

AGRA DERBY.

This could hardly be called a race. President had a pleasant afternoon canter and won with three or four stone in hand on the bad time—3m. 23s.

Captain B's	g a h President	1
Captain Charles's	b a h Arab Chief	2

TRIAL STAKES.

R. Y. took a strong lead at the start with Jessie 2nd, Marathon bringing up the rear. They maintained this order till they reached the turn leading to the straight run in, when Jessie and Marathon changed places. The latter made an attempt to challenge the winner at the distance post, but R. Y. was going easily within himself and disposed of his antagonist without any difficulty and won by a length. Time 2m. 52½s.

The Confederacy's	b w g R. Y.	1
Mr Collin's	b w g Marathon	2
Captain R. B's	b w m Jessie	3

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Zante when the flag dropped, at once went to the front and cut out the running at a strong pace. Nothing in the race could gallop with him, and he won easily by two lengths. Cob 2nd, Stoic a bad third. Time 1m. 59½s.

Mr Collin's	b a g Zante	1
Captain R. B's	c a g The Cob	2
Captain Charles Names	b a g The Stoic	3
Mr Baker's	g a g Scoundrel	4
Mr Rainford's	g w m Miss Marian	0
Mr Gordon's	b p The Chum	0

THE AGRA MILITARY.

This was a match between the Persian Shamrock and a Waler; a third horse, an Arab, started, but was never in the race. The Persian led on sufferance till they reached the distance post, when the big horse passed him and won easily by two lengths. 2-37. It is rather remarkable that in this Presidency where Walers abound, any owner should be found sanguine enough to believe that a Persian who could only go in 7 seconds over even time, should be good enough to gallop a gainst a Waler.

Mr Alexander's	b w g Disguise	1
Col. DeMontmorency's	g a h Shamrock	2

BOMBAY.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF MR. TAYLOR.—We learn that Mr. Taylor, the American Revivalist, is expected by the members of his congregation to arrive in Bombay to-day.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 5th December, was 55 feet 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet 9 tenths.

A NEW BARRISTER.—On Tuesday, before Sir Charles Sargent, acting Chief Justice, Mr. James Jardine, M.A., Barrister at Law, was enrolled at the High Court. He is a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

AN ACCIDENT.—Dowletta Rowjee, a labourer, employed in the David Sassoon Dock, at Colaba, accidentally fell into the dock, on Tuesday, and broke his leg He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, and the broken limb was amputated.

CARRYING FIRE-ARMS WITHOUT A PASS.—A Purdasee, named Ahsoodeya Ramdutt was yesterday seen by the Police carrying a fowling piece, for which he had not obtained a pass from the Commissioner of Police. He was relieved of his burden.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—A little girl named Ittoobai, aged five years, was bitten on Tuesday last at Camateepoora by a savage dog belonging to a woman named Junny. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital and the wound was cauterized. The dog was secured and destroyed.

MISSING.—The parents of a Hindoo lad, named Tooleram Deepajee, reported to the Police yesterday that their son was missing. The lad, who is 12 years old, appears to have left home on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, having on his person a waist-chain and an armlet, both of silver.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A noted thief, named Ramchunder Balakrishna, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having been found guilty of loitering in a public place, between sunset and sunrise, and not being able to render a satisfactory account of himself.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Mahadao Pandoo, a servant in the employ of Jewraz Balloo, went to a well on the Esplanade for a bath. After diving several times it was observed, by a bystander, that he remained under water longer than usual. An alarm being given he was immediately taken out, and life appeared nearly extinct. He was, however, conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now doing well.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARD OF TWO SHIPS.—Sappa Bapoo, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Rozario got his right hand severely injured on Tuesday, by the fall of ballast. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital. Another man, named Pama, gunner on board the s. s. Socotra was seriously injured by an accidental fall while taking cargo on board. He also was taken to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—A Parsee carpenter named Burjorjee Dadabhoy, died on Tuesday night from a sudden attack of vomiting. The relatives reported the matter, and the Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday. The evidence of a relation of the deceased, an employé in the Government Central Press, was taken, and the Coroner thought it advisable to adjourn the inquest and in the meantime sent the stomach to the Government Chemical Analyzer for examination and report.

HIGH COURT.—The hearing of the case of Dinshaw Shapoorjee Kurranee *vs.* Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval terminated on Tuesday evening last, after nearly a month from its commencement. The plaintiff sued his late partner, the defendant, for setting aside a release granted by him (plaintiff,) and for an account connected with transactions of the carting agency contracts lately carried on by them in Bombay and other places. The presiding judge, Sir Charles Sargent, has taken time to consider his judgment.

A DISHONEST COOLY.—A Mr. John D'Souza reported to the police on Tuesday that he had engaged a cooly on that day to carry a bundle of his from the new Dhurumsalla, Falkland Road, to Boree Bunder. Somewhere about Baloo Surang Street, the complainant lost sight of the cooly and the bundle, and since then neither have turned up. The bundle contained wearing apparel, bedding, some copper cooking utensils, plateware, a gold nose-ring, a silver ear-ring and some other articles, the entire value being about Rs. 50. The police are after the cooly.

A WARNING.—On Tuesday last, before Mr Nana Morojee, Mr Inspector Burns charged the Proprietor of the 'English Hotel' with having used a horse in his carriage which was unfit for use, as it was suffering from a bad leg. The Hotel proprietor stated that there was nothing very serious the matter with the animal, and that he was prepared to call, as a witness to that effect, the man who had attended upon the horse. His Worship thought that the opinion of an unprofessionable vetrinary would be worthless, and as he himself was satisfied that the animal was unfit for use, he fined the defendent Rs. 4, giving him a warning besides.

LYNCH LAW IN GANDEVI.—A murder of an atrocious character was committed some three days ago in a village about four miles from Gandevi, in the possession of the British Government, by two low caste Hindoos. The circumstances of the murder are as follow: On the day the murder was committed, a fire broke out in the cottage of the deceased and spread to some adjoining cottages, including those of the perpetrators of the murder. The deceased was regarded as the wilful originator of the fire, and was consequently so thrashed by the murderers that he died there and then. The culprits have since absconded and their whereabouts, notwithstanding the sharp lookout of the authorities, have not yet been traced.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—A West Indian named Warrenby was put up before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday and charged with disobedience of lawful commands on board the British Ship Kingston, and also with assaulting the boatswain of that vessel. The facts were briefly these: Yesterday morning the Captain was asked by the accused to grant his discharge, but was refused; whereupon the accused got sullen and when told by the boatswain of the vessel to attend to work, refused, and when expostulated with, assaulted the boatswain. The evidence of the boatswain was corroborated by the ship's Carpenter and also by the Captain who saw the assault. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD LACE.—One Kessow Bapoo reported to the Police on Tuesday that he had been robbed of a bundle containing embroidered gold lace, valued at Rs. 100, at the Marwaree Bazaar. The complainant stated that a collision took place between the rackla he was riding in and a Municipal dust cart. The rackla was capsized and complainant was thrown on the street with his bundles. He picked them up, and laid them on the board of a shop. After a short discussion with the rackla driver he turned and found only two bundles instead of three at the place where he had left them. One of the larger bundles contained property valued above Rs. 1,000. When the collision took place a large crowd assembled round the scene of the accident. As yet there is no trace either of the missing property or the thief.

RECOVERY OF THE REV. MR. BOWEN'S PROPERTY.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Inspector Price arrested a noted thief named Sally Mahomed *alias* Beerappa Ramchunder, at the Bhendy Bazaar, with the Rev. Mr. Bowen's clothes on his person. The prisoner had on, at the time, a coat, shirt, pair of trousers and a pair of socks, all of which bore Mr. Bowen's name, and were identified by Mr. Bowen as his property. The prisoner, when arrested, stated to the Police that he had purchased these articles of clothing at the Null Bazaar. He was taken to the Bazaar by the Police, and upon further enquiries being made, it was discovered that he had sold sundry other articles belonging to Mr. Bowen to the shopkeepers at the bazaar. These other articles of clothing were also taken charge of by the Police, and the case is still under investigation.

AN APPLICATION REJECTED.—Yesterday evening at about 5 o'clock, a seaman, who had been discharged from the ship Bellona, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and applied for a warrant to arrest one of the seamen on board the same vessel, whom he charged with having bitten him severely on the face and disfigured him for life. The applicant, on whose left cheek there were several abrasions, stated that he had been discharged from the vessel some time ago, but that he went aboard of her yesterday to get certain things belonging to him. While on board he had had a quarrel with another seaman, and the latter tried to "eat him," in proof of which fact he pointed to the marks on his face. His Worship was of opinion that the abrasions were more the result of a fall while the applicant was in a state of drunkenness; and, besides, as the vessel was about to start in the evening he could not think of granting the application, which was of such a frivolous nature. The application was, therefore, rejected.

AN AMUSING SCENE AT THE FORT POLICE COURT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, an Irishman named Collins appeared and asked leave to address the Court. He stepped into the witness box and said:

Your Worship, I beg your pardon, I come to report to you that I am a British subject and shipped as such (not an American) at Boston on the 2nd May last. Just as we arrived in sight of the fishing stakes about five miles off the Bombay harbour, the Captain commenced with me. I told him, your Worship, that I was too good for him and it was far too late, that he must remember we were entering a British port. The Captain then said, (complainant here repeated some foul language which prefaced the order) I am too good a man for you. Away you go to the forecastle at once and keep there. I said I would do no such thing and remained where I was. He repeated the abuse and added "I'll keep you in the hatch and you keep on deck." Well, your Worship, the ship comes into harbour and the Captain says to me, "Collins, says he, take your traps and away you go to the forecastle," and I did so. I now come to your Worship for redress. I am a second officer and shipped as such. I was not found incapable of doing my duty. The Captain has sent me to the forecastle to do the work of a seaman before the mast, which I object to.

His Worship—You had better go the American Consul.

Complainant.—Your Worship, I have seen him. It would take him half a day to hear me, and another half a day to settle it. Time is precious. I have spoken loud enough to him, much louder than what I am doing now, sufficient for a deaf man or rather I may say, a dead man to hear me (laughter.).

His Worship.—Have you not signed articles on board your ship?

Complainant.—Yes, your Worship, as a British subject and not as an American.

His Worship.—Well, I think you should endeavour to fulfil the articles of the agreement into which you have entered.

Complainant.—Yes, your Worship, but not to serve on board the ship as a common seaman before the mast when I shipped as 2nd officer.

His Worship.—Well, I think the American Consul is the proper person to whom you should apply. However you can call here to-morrow morning and I will in the meantime consider the matter.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—A rather novel case was called on yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in which one Jacob Abraham, a Jew, charged his mother-in-law and sister-in-law with the abduction of his wife! Judging from the number of spectators present in Court, it was pretty evident that a great many took an interest in the settlement of this domestic dispute. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Tobin, appeared for the complainant, while the defendants had retained Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta as their counsel. Mr. Purcell stated that his client was a man of property and had been Town Overseer at Aden, where his services were acknowledged by a purse being presented to him worth Rs. 3,000, by the Municipality. (His Worship—I do not think, Mr Purcell, there is a Municipality at Aden, whatever public body there be at Aden.) The complainant came to settle down at Bombay a short time ago, when he married a daughter of the first defendant. Owing to certain family quarrels the complainant removed with his wife to Mazagon, but she was forcibly removed by the defendants. Mr. Purcell did not, however, wish to press the charge against the defendants, if some amicable settlement could be come to. Mr. Pherozshah replied that he fully appreciated his learned friend's desire to settle the matter amicably, but that he was of opinion that a most impudent attempt had been made by the complainant to avoid the consequences of having ill-treated his wife by threatening his clients with legal proceedings, knowing, as he did, that respectable women, like the defendants, had a decided objection to appearing in a public Court. The complainant had been compelled to enter into an agreement to conduct himself properly towards his wife, and it was with a view to escape the penalties attaching to a breach of that agreement that he had instituted these proceedings.

His Worship observed that he would rather see such a family dispute settled amicably, and advised the counsel on both sides to confer with their clients and come to some settlement among themselves. His Worship placed his room at their disposal. After a lengthy consultation a settlement was come to on the following terms, viz.: that the husband was to enter into his own recognizance for Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace, the former agreement to be deposited with a Mr. Sampson, one of the leading men of the caste. Also that the husband was to restore his wife's ornaments to her, and live in some place that would meet her approval as well. On these conditions the wife was to return to her husband.

His Worship was glad that the affair was amicably settled, and sent the parties away with some wholesome advice.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT

WE need scarcely remind our readers that this concert takes place this evening as the programme has now been for some days before the public. It is nearly, if not quite, two months since an entertainment of this kind has taken place. Signor Inzoli's last concert, it will be remembered, was an unqualified success, and we understand that the two ladies who contributed so greatly to that end will again assist on this occasion The fact of the entertainment being under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor will, no doubt, induce the attendance of the fashionable world of Bombay; but, apart from that circumstance, we think we may unhesitatingly promise the lovers of music a treat.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE RAILWAY CARTING AGENCIES, TERMINAL CHARGES, &c.

A PUBLIC meeting of merchants was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the questions of the Railway carting arrangements, terminal charges, and station accommodation. Mr. Watson (Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co.) presided. The attendance of European merchants was very small, only nine or ten being present, and the bulk of the meeting was composed of Bhattia and Bania merchants. The principal speaker was the Hon. J. K. Bythell, who, after exhaustively treating of the questions brought forward for the consideration of the meeting, proposed a set of six resolutions, which were duly carried. The meeting was also addressed by the chairman, Mr J. Y. Lang, Mr Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, and another native merchant.

The following six resolutions were proposed *en bloc* by the Hon J K Bythell, seconded by Mr Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, and carried unanimously:—

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, steps should be taken to lay before Government and the Railway Companies the views of the mercantile community with respect to the carting arrangements of the Railway Companies and the excessively high terminal charges levied by the G. I. P. Railway; also to secure proper station accommodation for goods in Bombay.

2. That as the attention of Government has been recently directed to the railway carting arrangements in this Presidency, and as the G. I. P. Railway carting contract expires next month, the present time is particularly suitable for making known the opinions of the merchants on the subject.

3. That, while not disapproving of the employment of carting agencies on terms fair to the trade, this meeting is of opinion that merchants should always have the option of taking their own goods to or from the Stations, and that, when the carting agencies are not employed, no charge ought to be made for the benefit, or towards the maintenance of such agencies, inasmuch as the Railway Companies should provide station accommodation and receive and deliver goods at the stations in return for the terminal charges which they levy.

4. That the trade of Bombay has been unfairly burdened by the G. I. P. Railway Company during the last few years; that although the Company has from time to time succeeded in reducing greatly the rates paid to its Carting Contractor (the rates now paid being less than half of what they were in 1870) yet the charges to the public for carting (the payment of which is, in the case of cotton, still compulsory whether the consignees wish to have the cotton carted or not) have not been lowered at all. That the imposition by the G. I. P. Railway Company, for its own benefit, of such a heavy tax on the trade is, in the opinion of this meeting, a mistaken policy tending to injure not only the interests of Bombay as a mercantile city and seaport, but also those of the Railway Company, inasmuch as vexatious and heavy imposts will undoubtedly help still further to curtail the trade of the port.

5. That as "terminals" are charged on all goods arriving in Bombay, the Companies are in justice bound to provide cranes and other proper accommodation for the unloading of the wagons, the storage of goods, and the loading of carts, so that the heavy losses now incurred, particularly by cotton merchants, through the complete absence of such accommodation, may be avoided in future.

6. That the following gentlemen be requested to act in concert with the committe of the Chamber of Commerce, as a special committee, to make representations in the proper quarter and to take generally on behalf of this meeting whatever steps they may deem best with the view of obtaining a remedy for the grievances complained of and securing for the mercantile community fair treatment at the hands of the Railway Companies:—The Hon. J. K. Bythell, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Vizbhoocundoo Atmaram, Khutao Muconjee, and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esqrs.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Y. Lang, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, That the Committee do not confine their enquiries simply to the carting agency question, but look carefully also into the whole question of railway freights charged by the G. I. P. Railway, and make the necessary representation to Government on the subject.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Hon. J. K. Bythell, and seconded by Mr. Mowatt, (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) That the special committee be likewise empowered to lay before the Railway Companies the desirability of taking steps to prevent their carting contractors from overloading the bullocks they employ, for, in the opinion of this meeting, great cruelty has of late been inflicted on the bullocks employed in carting cotton.

This proposition was carried by a majority.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the committee of the Chamber, the meeting separated.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday, there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., chairman; Dr. Blaney: Dr. Cook; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Hewlett; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlick; and Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Schrottky:—

To the Chairman of the Bombay Town Council.

SIR,—I beg to forward you accompanying printed copies of the details of my proposals for the utilization of the Bombay night-soil for distribution among the members of the Town Council. The pamphlet contains some additional information. As I understand that an experiment to manufacture a manure from the refuse in question is to be recommended, I consider it a matter of extreme regret that the Town Council should not instead have preferred to recommend an experiment of utilizing it for agricultural purposes.

The objections against making a manure from the refuse of human food here in Bombay are great and many, and I would draw your attention to pages 8 and 9 of my pamphlet with regard to this question.

The ryots in Salsette and the Concan are too poor to purchase the manure even if no prejudice existed among them against its use.

Considering the great interests at stake, I trust that the perusal of my pamphlet will induce the Town Council to adopt the better course, and recommend that if the financial position of the city prevents my proposals being carried out in full, an attempt at least should be made to utilise the stuff in a small way, and increase its use gradually.—I have, &c.,

EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY.

5, Rampart Row, Dec. 8, 1874.

The letter was recorded, and copies of the pamphlet were circulated by the Secretary among the members present.

The next business was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer on the subject of contracts for petty work.

The letter was read by the chairman, and was as follows:—

To the Municipal Commissioner,

SIR,—Section 56 of the Municipal Act provides that tenders for any works costing more than two thousand rupees should be called for by advertisement in the public newspapers. Hitherto petty works like the widening of the low level carriage approach on the east side of the Grant Road Station sanctioned by the Town Council the other day were given to the annual repairs contractor at his rates. But I beg now to be informed whether tenders for the aforesaid work should be called for, or the annual repairs contractor be asked to do it.

I may add that the rates tendered by the "annual repairs" contractor are always understood to be for repairs and also petty works, and that it is a great convenience

in Jame Street, Bombay. I am in the employ of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy and keep his books under his directions. I produce two books regarding expenses in Bandora. We had discontinued making such entries latterly. This is the daily cash book, and the entries in it are made in my handwriting.

Mr. Branson objected to the book being received in evidence.

Mr. Crawford offered it as corroborative evidence, and it was admitted.

Witness continued—Here is an entry of the 16th December 1871. It says—" Paid Rs. 15 to Hussan Sah, havildar, as a perquisite or present." Similar payments made subsequently are not entered. Previous payments made on the partnership account have been entered in another book.

To the Court—My master did not tell me to make any entry subsequent to the payment I have mentioned. That entry appears in the private account book of my master, not in the partnership account.

Keroo Ramjee said—I am a dealer in goats and sheep and live in Bombay. I buy animals at Bandora and take them to Bombay. I buy them on odd days and in the bazaar, which is held near the slaughter-house every eight or nine days. They were examined by sepoys, prisoners Nos. 2, 3, and 4 ; and we paid to Mr. Webb a Municipal fee of Rs. 12-8 per 100 animals before the animals were passed. In addition we paid a fee of eight annas per 100 animals when they were counted at the gate ; four annas for 50 ; and two annas for twenty-five. The eight anna fee was paid to prisoner No. 1 in the presence of the sepoy who counted the animals. We paid this latter fee, because the jemadar and sepoys raised obstructions and detained us till noon at the gate. They let the animals out on receiving the 8 annas. We have been paying this fee for the last two years or year and a half. Entries of the payments have been made in our books by our Brahmin mehta named Atmaram. They are made on the 2nd or 3rd day after the purchase of animals. This is my metha ; (points him out). The fees were paid to No. 1, and in his absence to No. 2, and sometimes to No. 3.

To the Court—We have always paid the fee of eight annas per 100 animals. Entries of those payments were always made in our books at the same time as the entries of the purchases. Animals were purchased in Bandora as well as in other places.

Atmaram Gunnesh said—I am the mehta of the last witness and keep his accounts under his direction. I have brought the account books which contains entries of payments made by my master. On the 31st July 1874, there is an entry of Rs. 9-14-0 fee, and six annas to the jemadar ; on the 6th August an entry of Rs 0-6 6 to the jemadar ; on the 6th and 9th July an entry of Rs 0-2-6 to the jemadar ; and on the 29th August an entry of Rs. 0-2-0 to the jemadar. (Witness referred to some other entries.)

To the Court—My master has got six partners, and I keep separate accounts for each of them.

Keroo Ranoojee said—I am a mutton butcher and keep a stall in the Fort Market. The animals are killed at the Bandora slaughter house. We pay a fee of two annas and a half per animal, in addition to which we pay to the sepoys a fee of two annas for each pregnant or lean animal. If two annas are not paid for a lean animal, the sepoys reject and throw it into the kutchra waggons. One " helkaroor" told me how many lean and poor animals were passed, and when I came to Bandora next day I paid the fee accordingly. I paid fees to prisoners No. 2, 3, 4, and 5. I paid them only when there were lean and poor animals ; if there were none, I paid nothing. I have paid the fee of two annas from the commencement of my trade ten or twelve years ago. They were paid to the jemadar and the sepoys. If I failed to pay the fee, the sepoys took meat belonging to me and threw it into the kutchra waggons. This has been done several times.

This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Crawford said there was no evidence against No. 7, and that he might therefore be discharged.

Prisoner No. 7, was accordingly discharged, and the magistrate framed charges against the other six accused, remarking, in answer to Mr. Branson, that he should deal with the case himself.

The charges were formally read over to the prisoners who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Branson then cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Webb, cross-examined by Mr. Branson—There are rules regulating the markets and slaughter-houses under the authority of the Municipal Commissioner. There were no copies provided to the prisoners. There is a copy hung up in each slaughter-house chowkey. Cows are allowed to be slaughtered up to three or four months of pregnancy ; sheep and goats from a month up to a month and a half. If an animal is in good condition, it is difficult to tell whether it is pregnant. If a cow is over four months in pregnancy, I could easily make out that it is. After four months and three weeks, I should find out that a cow was pregnant. I cannot make sure of a sheep under one month and a half pregnant, at two months I can. I can say that whether the sheep has been sheared or not. I cannot say that the meat of pregnant animals is as good as that of others that are not. Doctors differ in opinion. Meat is of three different sorts : both beef and mutton. The first sort is younger and fatter than the second, and the second younger and fatter than the third. The third sort has a little fat. The butchers classify their own meat, and then I and the sepoys do it. I go to the slaughter-house at 5 P.M. and examine the sheep and animals as far as I can ; as for the horned cattle, I examine every one of them minutely. Only on receipt of special orders from Mr. Higgins can the slaughtering begin before 5 P.M. Such orders are issued for shipping or wedding purposes. On those special occasions, I do not go to examine the living animals. Such special occasions do not occur oftener than four or five times in the year. No slaughtering could commence before 5 P.M. without my knowing it. Except on the special occasions, the slaughtering never to my knowledge commenced before 5 P.M. On the special occasions, I did not examine the carcasses of sheep, but did examine those of horned cattle. If I found on those occasions any beef unfit for human food, I seized it and either destroyed it myself or saw it destroyed. On those occasions it was impossible for bad beef to go into the market. I examine every carcass of beef on all occasions either in the slaughter-house or in the meat train. It would therefore be impossible for diseased beef to go out of the slaughter-houses. I don't remember having ever found the carcase of a horned animal which had passed four months in pregnancy. I am at the slaughter-house every morning at 2-30 A.M., when the meat train leaves for Bandora. Some days sometimes more and sometimes less are destroyed poor and lean beef. As far as possible, I examined the sheep and goats that were brought into the compound. It would be impossible for one man to examine from 900 to 1,000 animals. If I saw a diseased sheep, I had it killed and destroyed in my presence the following morning. Before the meat train left, I examined the carcasses of sheep and goats as far as possible, both inside and outside the meat train. No butcher ever complained to me of the peons attached to the slaughter-house. Not one of the witnesses here ever complained to me of their being forced to pay excess fees. I used to leave the slaughter-house about 7 or half-past 7 P.M., and returning about 8 or half-past 8 P.M., I stayed there till between 9 and 10 P.M. I was called again at 1 A.M. and stayed till the train left. I never saw any money besides regular fees paid to any of the accused. The sheep which, after examination, were rejected, were turned out of the compound in my presence.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—I went into the waggons to examine meat, but never found bad mutton : beef I have. I used to go every evening into the beef waggons and every morning into the mutton waggons, except the Commissariat waggons. The carcasses are packed into the waggons as closely as can be ; others are hung up. That being so, it was impossible for me to examine all the mutton ; beef I could.

To the Court—When I came down at 5 P. M., I found sometimes the sepoys had put aside both sheep and horned cattle. As a general rule, they did not do so. Supposing the peons had been in league, they could have without my knowledge brought back the rejected animals for slaughter. All sheep and goats are slaughtered before I go to the train to look at them in the three packed waggons ; and it is not possible to examine them unless they are all turned out. I always examine every beef carcass. I have been suspended since the 17th ultimo from the employ of the Municipality. Copies of the rules in English, Marathi and Gujerati are hung up in each slaughter-house chowkey. I believe all the prisoners except No. 4 can read. (Desires to explain) Cows, as far as eight months pregnant, have been brought in and turned out by me. The enquiry was then adjourned until Monday morning next.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SONNET.

THE SYCE.

LOW-PERCHED behind my buggy sits the Syce :
And as along the public road I speed,
He crieth out to folk that little heed,
Valuing their lives and limbs at meagre price.
Or, should I turn a corner, in a trice
Down jumpeth he and runs before my steed,
Shouting to gharries of inferior breed
To yield the way. Yet much I fear one vice
He hath ; 'tis that my patient horse doth share
Unwillingly with him his daily meals :
One groweth fat, the other groweth spare,
Pining with want of corn the former steals.
Thine, Syce, methinks is not a soul that feels,
To rob a poor dumb creature of his fare.

Indian Observer. W.T.W.

BANK OF MADRAS.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras will be held on Monday the 14th for the purpose of electing three Directors in the room of Messrs J. Shaw, P. B. Gough and R. C. Walker The first gentleman has resigned his appointment and the other two go out by rotation, but are eligible for reelection.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE LATE PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.—Some thirty years ago, among other benevolent measures devised and brought into operation by Mr. Peter Carstairs, a philanthropic institution was initiated, which operated for some period in industrial occupations—such as farming, weaving, &c., and, so, provided the means of livelihood to many of the poor class of East Indians then in destitute circumstances. In a little time, however, the association was wound up owing to want of scope. We now learn that the Reverend Doctor Sayers is taking measures to have some fourteen thousand rupees worth of funded property belonging to this institution, made over to the Civil Orphan Asylums for the purpose of being applied towards industrial occupations in the Asylum, of such lads as cannot be usefully put out otherwise, after having attained the age at which they are required to leave the Asylum to make room for younger candidates applying for admission to the benefits of the Asylum.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A BALLOON WEDDING.

(*New York Times.*)

IF that eminently veracious historian, M. Jules Verne, had been in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, at five o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 19, 1874, he might have obtained materials for a new and thrilling romance. He would have found himself in a throng of fifty thousand persons, each of whom was intently gazing skyward at a receding balloon, which bore within its basket a bridegroom and bride, who proposed to be wedded above the clouds.

These eccentric people had doubtless ranged in imagination over all the fields of previous queer and unusual wedding-trips. They had probably heard of the strange couple who scaled the Righi, there to seal their vows of affection, and of that adventurous pair who dauntlessly ascended the mightiest of the Pyramids, and there, with Heaven knows how many centuries looking down, and with myriads of Arabs looking up and howling for "backshish," bound themselves in holy bands. It is also probable that they were familiar with the history of that amiable bride who was united to her future lord at sunrise, on the roof of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and who, while saluting the dawning with champagne, fell over the parapet to the pavement, and was, of course, quite dead when picked up. Perhaps, too, the balloon-bewitched bride had heard that horrible tale of the Frenchman who, having lured his wife into a balloon car under the pretext of accompanying her on a brief ascension, suddenly cut the ropes, and let her soar into the clouds, while he fell upon his knees to pray that she might never come down.

Nothing would, however, stay this balloon-loving bride. Up went the merry couple, with the parson making his opening address as they darted into the clouds. Ten minutes after the balloon had ascended a mile from the earth, and a parachute was thrown out. It indicated that the ring had been put on, that the twain were made one flesh, and that the first balloon wedding on record was an accomplished fact.

These courageous voyagers in the realm of air were no high-born children of fashion ; no haughty aristocrats who disdained the dulness and dirt of our humble planet, and must therefore weds

"Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot
Which men call Earth."

But they were artists—in the circus line. The bride has sometimes flashed like a meteor before the eyes of admiring audiences at the Hippodrome, on a milk-white steed ; and the bridegroom is not unfamiliar with the smell of sawdust and the garish gas-light beneath the canvas dome. But the bride wore a lovely pearl-coloured silk, with bias folds and heavy trimmings of fringe and puffing in the back, and her hat was a graceful "Brigand," with a rakish white feather. Happy, happy circus man ! Had he been classical he might have imagined, as he descended to earth, with the shouts of the fifty thousand people below drifting up to meet him, that he had been to Olympus to take a goddess to wife, and was bringing her down to rule over the nations, and to found a new race of hero-demigods.

But may we not imagine that, when once the fest of bride and bridegroom were again safe on the solid ground, there was a revulsion of feeling, and consequently—might we venture to suggest—just a suspicion of disappointment ? Possibly not ; yet it is fair to suppose that the pearl-coloured silk will never again seem quite fair in the eyes of the bride, because she cannot forget how the gleam of the sunshine played upon it when she was above the clouds. Also, it was many married people long ago begun life in that same region—that remote and mystical cloud-land—and have at last come down into the work-day world of duty and grimy toil only to be unhappy ! Sometimes the revulsion seemed them for life, and they have been thenceforth but crabbed and unlovely specimens of the fruit of the matrimonial tree. The trouble and misery which "balloon weddings," metaphorically speaking, have entailed upon the futures of the couples who have indulged in them is incalculable. Many unreasonable brides, who have been for a time elevated high above the turmoil of earth and the hard work of existence, have never forgiven their husbands for being compelled to descend. The bridegrooms, too, have so longed for the sunshine of the upper regions, after they have once enjoyed it, that they have become unfit for struggle in the sphere where they belong. Perhaps it would have been better for both had they never momentarily left their humble station.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE VATICAN DECREES AND CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

From the *Times.*)

THE echoes of Mr. Gladstone's article upon Ritualism in the *Contemporary Review* have scarcely died away, when he again appears upon the field of current controversy in a Pamphlet upon the Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance. The Pamphlet, indeed, arises out of the article, and is perhaps an illustration of the perils a statesman incurs who indulges in pamphleteering. His words are apt to touch some feeling or interest besides that which he had immediately in view, and a demand arises for explanations and justifications. Valuable, indeed, as the present Pamphlet may be in many respects, we cannot but contemplate with some alarm the mass of reading, if not of writing, which it may possibly entail upon its author. It is described on the title page as "A Political Expostulation." The Expostulation is addressed to English Roman Catholics, and it formally challenges them, in justice to themselves and their country, to demonstrate, if they can, how the obedience now required of them by the Pope can be reconciled with the integrity of their civil allegiance. It is not likely that such a challenge from such a quarter will remain unanswered, and thus a new peril threatens Mr. Gladstone's repose.

But these considerations enhance rather than otherwise the interest of the Pamphlet. It deals with a controversy which is agitating Europe, and Mr. Gladstone's interposition will be of importance far beyond the limits of this kingdom. The main scope of the Pamphlet is to justify a single passage in the previous article. Referring to the question "whether a handful of the clergy are or are not engaged in an utterly hopeless and visionary effort to Romanize the Church and people of England," Mr. Gladstone had said :—

"At no time since the bloody reign of Mary has such a scheme been possible. But if it had been possible in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, it would still have become impossible in the nineteenth : when Rome has substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a power of variation and change in faith ; when she has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused ; when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another ; and when she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history."

The public will remember the burst of "displeasure, indignation, even fury," as Mr. Gladstone expresses it, with which these words were received by a large portion of the Irish Press. All that Mr. Gladstone had done for the Irish Roman Catholics was forgotten at once, and he was denounced as if he had been the wildest Orangeman. He says, too, that more than one friend of his, "among those who have been led to join the Roman Catholic communion" have made the passage the subject of expostulation with him. He maintains, however, that his assertions were not aggressive, but defensive, and says that instead of the abettors of the Pope having a right to remonstrate with the world at large, it is the world at large which has the fullest right to remonstrate with the Pope and his followers. He says :—

"I, therefore, as one of the world at large, propose to expostulate in my turn. I shall, strive to show to such of my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as may kindly give me a hearing that, after the singular steps which the authorities of their Church have in these last years thought fit to take, the people of this country, who fully believe in their loyalty, are entitled, on purely civil grounds, to expect from them some declaration or manifestation of opinion, in reply to that ecclesiastical party in their Church who have laid down, in their name, principles adverse to the purity and integrity of civil allegiance."

He proceeds accordingly to defend his statements, and he discusses them under the heads described in the following passage :—

"Undoubtedly my allegations are of great breadth. Such considerations require a broad and a deep foundation. The first question which they raise is, Are they, as to the material part of them, true ? But even their truth might not suffice to show that their publication was opportune. The second question, then, which they raise is, Are they for any practical purpose, material ? And there is yet a third, though a minor, question, which arises out of the propositions in connexion with their authorship, " Were they suitable to be set forth by the present writer ?"

He withdraws nothing, and does but alter a single word not materially affecting his meaning. The proposition that Rome has substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith, and that she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history, he dismisses somewhat summarily as belonging to the theological domain. He briefly recalls the manner in which of late years the boast of uniformity of doctrine has been practically obliterated by the claim to a right of development. That the Papal Decrees are at war with modern thought and ancient history he treats as an accepted opinion, at least by the great majority of the British public, for whom he was writing, and the charge of "violence" he applies to the arbitrary manner in which the new doctrines have been forced upon the moderate section of the Roman Catholic community. The second proposition, again, "That Rome has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused," he also dismisses with comparative brevity, contenting himself with quoting a few propositions all the holders of which have been condemned by the See of Rome during his own generation referring for his authority to the Encyclical and the Syllabus. This list, which is no doubt amply sufficient for his purpose, is as follows :—

" 1. Those who maintain the Liberty of the Press.
" 2. Or the liberty of conscience and of worship.
" 3. Or the liberty of speech.
" 4. Or who contend that Papal judgments and decrees may, without sin be disobeyed or differed from, unless they treat of rules (*dogmata*) of faith or morals.
" 5. Or who assign to the State the power of defining the civil rights (*jura*) and province of the Church.
" 6. Or who hold that Roman Pontiffs and Ecumenical Councils have transgressed the limits of their power, and usurped the rights of Princes.
" 7. Or that the Church may not employ force.
" 8. Or that power, not inherent in the office of the Episcopate, but granted to it by the civil authority, may be withdrawn from it at the discretion of that authority.
" 9. Or that the (*immunitas*) civil immunity of the Church and its ministers depends upon civil right.
" 10. Or that, in the conflict of laws civil and ecclesiastical, the civil law should prevail.
" 11. Or that any method of instruction of youth, solely secular, may be approved.
" 12. Or that knowlege of things philosophical and civil may and should decline to be guided by *Divine and Ecclesiastical* authority.
" 13. Or that marriage is not in its essence a Sacrament.
" 14. Or that marriage, not sacramentally contracted, has a binding force.
" 15. Or that the abolition of the Temporal Power of the Popedom would be highly advantageous to the Church.
" 16. Or that any other religion than the Roman religion may be established by a State.
" 17. Or that in ' countries called Catholic' the free exercise of other religions may laudably be allowed.
" 18. Or that the Roman Pontiff ought to come to terms with progress, liberalism, and modern civilization."

He observes that recent utterances have but confirmed the strongest interpretation which can be put upon these anathemas ; and he adds that it might appear.

"Upon a hasty perusal, that neither the infliction of penalty in life, limb, liberty, or goods, on disobedient members of the Christian Church, nor the title to depose sovereigns and release subjects from their allegiance, with all its revolting consequences, has been here reaffirmed. In terms, there is no mention of them ; but in the substance of the propositions, I grieve to say, they are beyond doubt included. For it is notorious that they have been declared and decreed by ' Rome,' that is to say by Popes and Papal Councils ; and the stringent condemnations of the Syllabus include all those who hold that Popes and Papal Councils (declared ecumenical) have transgressed the just limits of their power, or usurped the rights of Princes. What have been their opinions and decrees about persecution I need hardly say ; and, indeed, the right to employ physical force is even here undisguisedly claimed (No. 7)".

But the main attack of the pamphlet is concentrated upon the third proposition, " That no one can now become a convert to Rome without forfeiting his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another"—that other being the Pope. That all converts do this deliberately he is, indeed, far from asserting ; but he maintains that they are inexorably committed to it. For this purpose he recalls some incidents of the controversy which preceded the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829. He observes that the strength of the opposing party lay in the allegation that it was impossible for the consistent Roman Catholic to pay to the Crown an entire allegiance. To answer this allegation measures were taken to learn from the highest Roman Catholic authorities in this country the exact position of the members of that communion with respect to some of the more exorbitant Papal assumptions Something more, he says, was necessary than the renunciation of such extravagancies as the right of deposition and persecution, or of keeping no faith with heretics :—

"As to the individual loyalty of Roman Catholics a State disposed to generous or candid interpretation had, on reason to be uneasy. It was only with regard to requisitions which might be made on them from another quarter, that apprehension could exist. It was reasonable that England should desire to know not only what the Pope might do for himself, but to what demands, by the constitution of their Church, they were liable ; and how far it was possible that such demands could touch their civil duty. The theory which placed every human being, in things spiritual and things temporal, at the feet of the Roman Pontiff, had not been an *idolum specus*, a mere theory of the chamber. Brain-power never surpassed the lofty theory of the world had been devoted for centuries to the single purpose of working it into the practice of Christendom ; had in the West achieved for an impossible problem a partial success ; and had in the East punished the obstinate independence of the Church by the entanglement of its Latin rival in the meshes which prepared the way for the downfall of the Eastern Empire and the establishment of the Turks in Europe. What was really material therefore was, not whether the Papal chair laid claim to this or that particular power, but whether it laid claim to one so great that included them all, and whether that claim had received such sanction from the authorities of the Latin Church, that there remained within her borders absolutely no tenable standing-ground from which war against it could be maintained. Did the Pope claim infallibility ? Or did he, either without infallibility or with it (and if with it so much the worse,) claim an universal obedience from his flock ? And were these claims, either or both, affirmed in his Church by authority which even the least Papal of the members of that Church must admit to be binding upon conscience ?"

He shows that not merely Bishop Doyle but the collective body of the Vicars Apostolic who them governed the Roman Catholics of Great Britain utterly repudiated these claims ; the latter, for instance, declaring :—

"That neither the Pope nor any other prelate or ecclesiastical person of the Roman Catholic Church . . . has any right to interfere directly or indirectly in the Civil Government . . . nor to oppose in any manner the performance of the civil duties which are due to the king."

while the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy publish an adress containing the following article, which stands in strange contrast with the creed of their successors :—

"They declare on oath their belief that it is not an article of the Catholic faith, neither are they thereby required to believe, that the Pope is infallible."

Mr. Gladstone then observes that—

"Since that time all these propositions have been reversed. The Pope's infallibility, when he speaks *ex cathedra* on faith and morals, has been declared, with the assent of the Bishops of the Roman Church, to be an article of faith, binding on the conscience of every Christian ; his claim to the obedience of his spiritual subjects has been declared in like manner without any practical limit or reserve ; and his supremacy, without any reserve of civil rights, has been similarly affirmed to include everything which relates to the discipline and government of the Church throughout the world. And these doctrines, we now know on the highest authority, it is of necessity for salvation to believe."

He proceeds to expose, one by one, the subterfuges by which Roman Catholic expositors endeavour to attenuate the stringency of this claim—such, for instance, as that the Pope is only infallible when speaking *ex cathedra* ; and in the following fine passage he explodes the most frequent of these evasions :—

"Will it be said, finally, that the Infallibility touches only matter of faith and morals ? Only matter of morals ! Will any of the Roman casuists be so disquaint as what are the departments and functions of human life which do not and cannot fall within the domain of morals ? . . . No. Such a distinction would be the unworthy device of a shallow policy, vainly used to hide the daring of that wild ambition which set Rome, not from the throne but from behind the throne, prompts the movements of the Vatican. I care not to ask if there be dregs or tatters of human life, such as can escape from the description and boundary of morals. I submit that duty is a power which does with us in the morning, goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life. So then it is the supreme direction of us in respect to all duty, which the Pontiff declares to belong to him, *sacro approbante concilio* ; and this declaration he makes, not as an otiose opinion of the schools, but *enuctis fidelibus credendum et tenendum.*

But he further insists that the Council has established something even wider in its reach than the claim to Infallibility, and that is " the claim to an absolute and entire obedience." This part of the decrees of the Council has not, Mr. Gladstone thinks, received due attention, and he expounds it with great energy :—

"Even, therefore, where the judgments of the Pope do not present the credentials of infallibility they are unappealable and irreversible, no person may pass judgment upon them, and all men, clerical and lay, dispersedly or in the aggregate, are bound truly to obey them ; and from this rule of Catholic truth no man can depart, save at the peril of his salvation. Surely, it is allowable to say that this Third Chapter on universal obedience is a formidable rival to the Fourth Chapter on Infallibility. Indeed, to an observer from without, it seems to leave the dignity to the other, but to reserve the stringency and efficiency to itself. The Third Chapter is the Merovingian Monarch ; the fourth is the Carolingian Mayor of the Palace. The third has an overawing splendour ; the fourth, an iron gripe. Little does it matter to me whether my superior claims infallibility, so long as he is entitled to demand and exact conformity. This, it will be observed, he demands even in cases not covered by his infallibility ; cases, therefore, in which he has admits to be possible that he may be wrong, but finds it intolerable to be told so. As he must be obeyed in all his judgments though not *ex cathedra*, it seems a pity he could not likewise give the comforting assurance that they are all certain to be right."

Lest this "ostensible reduplication, this apparent surplusage," should be undervalued, he observes that though the contrivers of the scheme must have known perfectly well that " faith and morals" carried everything, everything worth having, in the purely individual sphere, " they also knew just as well that, even where the individual was subjugated, they might and would still have to deal with the State." He thinks this is the very kernel of the matter. Individual servitude, however abject, will not satisfy the party now dominant in the Latin Church ; the State must also be a slave. This Third Chapter, he reiterates, boldly declares that—

" Absolute obedience is due to the Pope, at the peril of salvation, not alone in faith, in morals, but in all things which concern the discipline and government of the Church."

And he sums up his indictment on this head in the following words :—

"Thus are swept into the Papal net whole multitude of facts, whole systems of government, prevailing, though in different degrees, in every country of the world. Even in the United States, where the severance between Church and State is supposed to be complete, a long catalogue might be drawn of subjects belonging to the domain and competency of the State, but also undeniably affecting the government of the Church ; such as by way of example, marriage, burial, education, prison discipline, blasphemy, poor relief incorporation, mortmain, religious endowments, vows of celibacy and obedience. In Europe the circle is far wider ; the points of contact and of interlacing almost innumerable. But on all matters, respecting which any Pope may think proper to declare that they concern either faith, or morals, or the government, or discipline of the Church, he claims, with the approval of a Council undoubtedly Ecumenical in the Roman sense, the absolute obedience, at the peril of salvation, of every member of his Communion. It seems not as yet to have been thought wise to pledge the Council in terms to the Syllabus and the Encyclical. That achievement is probably reserved for some one of its sittings yet to come. In the meantime it is well to remember that this claim in respect of all things affecting the discipline and government of the Church, as well as faith and conduct, is lodged in open day by and in the reign of a Pontiff; who has condemned free speech, free writing, a free press, toleration of nonconformity, liberty of conscience, the study of civil and philosophical matters in independence of the ecclesiastical authority, marriage not sacramentally contracted, and the abolition by the State of the civil rights (*jura*) of the Church ; who has demanded for the Church, therefore, the title to define its own civil rights, together with a divine right to civil immunities, and a right to use physical force ; and who has also proudly asserted that the Popes of the Middle Ages with their Councils did not invade the rights of Princes : as, for example, Gregory VII, of the Emperor Henry IV. ; Innocent III, of Raymond of Toulouse ; Paul III., in deposing Henry VIII., ; or Pius V., in performing the like paternal office for Elizabeth."

He thus submits that his proposition is true, and that England is entitled to ask and to know in what way the obedience required by the Pope and the Council of the Vatican is to be reconciled with the liberty of civil allegiance ? Under circumstances such as these he thinks it not too much to ask Roman Catholics that they should confirm the opinion which we, as fellow-countrymen, entertain of them by "sweeping away, in such manner and terms as they may think best, the presumptuous imputations which their ecclesiastical rulers at Rome, acting autocratically, appear to have brought upon their capacity to pay a solid and undivided allegiance, and to fulfil the engagement which their Bishops, as political sponsors, promised and declared for them in 1825." What is wanted, he says, and that in the most specific form and the clearest terms, he takes, to be one of two things—that is to say, either—

" 1, A demonstration that neither in the name of faith, nor in the name of morals, nor in the name of the government or discipline of the Church, is the Pope of Rome able, by virtue of the powers asserted for him by the Vatican decree, to make any claim upon those who adhere to his Communion of such a nature as can impair the integrity of their civil allegiance ; or else,

" 2, That if when such claim is made, it will, even although resting on the definitions of the Vatican, be repelled and rejected, just as Bishop Doyle, when he was asked what the Roman Catholic clergy would do if the Pope intermeddled with their religion, replied frankly, 'The consequence would be, that we should oppose him by every means in our power, even by the exercise of our spiritual authority."

And the answer to that question remains whether these propositions are not only true, but material—whether, that is, they are of practical importance. On this point Mr. Gladstone claims that it has been a favourite purpose of his life " not to conjure up, but to conjure down, public alarms " But he cannot believe that these mediæval claims have been disinterred " like hideous mummies" in the interests of archæology, and without a definite and practical aim. They must have been paraded before the world with a very clearly-conceived and foregone purpose. What is that purpose ? It may be in part theological :—

" There have always been, and there still are, no small proportion of our race, and those by no means in all respects the worst, who are sorely open to the temptation, especially in times of religious disturbance, to discharging their spiritual responsibilities by power of attorney. As advertising houses find custom in proportion, not so much to the solidity of their resources as to the magnilequence of their promises and assurances, so theological boldness in the extension of such claims is sure to pay, by widening certain circles of devoted adherents, however it may repel the mass of mankind."

(*To be continued.*)

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